



County Borough of Burton upon Trent

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

FOR THE YEAR 1959

BY

ROBERT MITCHELL

B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER



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Annual Report of the Principal School Medical Officer For the Year 1959

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1959.

We were again fortunate in having our full complement of medical staff, but all attempts to recruit an additional Dental Officer have been unsuccessful. We still require a physiotherapist and an additional speech therapist.

The general health of the school children in the schools continues to be very satisfactory. Of the children examined when entering school, 99.7% were considered to be satisfactory, and only 0.3% were considered to be unsatisfactory, and they are kept under careful observation.

There were no outbreaks of serious infectious disease in school children during the year. There were 16 cases of scarlet fever, compared with 52 cases in 1958. There were 508 cases of measles compared with 21 cases in 1958. One case of pulmonary tuberculosis and 1 case of non-respiratory tuberculosis were found in school children.

I wish to record my gratitude to the Children's Care Committee, whose Secretary, Miss P. M. Evershed, arranged for 16 children to have periods varying between 4 and 8 weeks at convalescent homes, and to the Trustees of the Burton upon Trent Consolidated Charities, who provided maintenance of these children at the convalescent homes amounting in all to 98 weeks.

I wish to express my thanks to the Committee for their support during the year, to the Director of Education and his staff, to the Heads of the Schools for their valuable assistance, to the general practitioners for their co-operation, and to Dr. G. M. Curtois, who has been largely responsible for the preparation of this report.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT MITCHELL,

Principal School Medical Officer.

Staff of the School Health Service

Principal School Medical Officer :

ROBERT MITCHELL, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

School Medical Officers :

G. M. CURTOIS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

MICHAEL GIBBS, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(Resigned 31/8/59)

W. R. HENWOOD, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch.
(Commenced 1/9/59)

Principal Dental Officer :

P. DUFFIELD, D.F.C., L.D.S., B.D.S.
(Part Time)

Speech Therapist :

MRS. SYLVIA H. GIBBS, L.C.S.T.
(Part Time)

School Nurses :

MRS. S. THARME, S.R.N., R.S.C.N.

MISS O. D. MARKS, S.R.N.

Dental Attendants :

MRS. N. E. WOOLLEY

MRS. P. WILLEY
(Part Time)

Clerks :

MRS. K. E. COLLETT
(Resigned 25/4/59)

MISS J. BROWN
MRS. S. M. HARRISON
(Commenced 27/4/59)

1. Staff Changes. Dr. Michael Gibbs resigned on 31.8.59 on his appointment as Deputy Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer at Mansfield, Notts. He was succeeded by Dr. W. R. Henwood who commenced work on 1.9.59. There were no changes in the Dental or Nursing Staff during 1959. Mrs. Collett, Senior Clerk at the School Clinic, resigned at the end of April and her place was taken by Mrs. Harrison.

2. Medical Inspection. The procedure adopted last year, which has on the whole proved satisfactory, was continued this year. Briefly it is as follows :

The School Medical Officers have carried out routine inspections of infants and school leavers. Inspections of children in Junior schools have been confined to the re-inspections of children with known defects. Close collaboration with Head Teachers has also been maintained and any children which the Head Teacher is in doubt about have been examined by the School Medical Officers. This modification of School Routine Inspection is in line with the latest Ministerial Policy which advocates more frequent visits to Schools and fewer routine inspections. The Minister considers that this method is likely to increase the efficiency of the preventive work of the School Health Service.

Frequent visits to the schools are also made by the School Nurses, who carry out vision testing and head inspections on all the school children. Any defects of importance are reported to the School Medical Officers, who arrange to see these children as soon as possible.

The attendance of parents at the examinations of the older age group has improved, and it is extremely good during the initial examinations at infant schools. The interest and co-operation of parents is desirable at all the routine medical examinations of a child at school, in order that the child may obtain the maximum benefit of any advice which the doctor may give.

There is a lack of suitable accommodation for medical inspections in most schools, though some of the new schools which have been recently built have good facilities for medical inspections. Through the excellent co-operation of Head Teachers, however, the work has progressed satisfactorily.

The School Clinic has continued to function as in previous years, and attendances have been satisfactory. Any child may be referred to the School Clinic for medical examination when this is considered necessary by the Head Teacher, School Nurse, parent or the child's own doctor.

3. Findings of the Medical Inspection and Treatment of Defects.

(a) **General Condition.** On examination the children are divided into two categories : " Satisfactory " and " Unsatisfactory ", according to their physique, height-weight ratio and present state of health.

The general condition of entrants during 1959 is shown below :

Entrants	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1959	99.7	0.3

On the whole, the standard of nutrition is high, and the general condition of the children can be regarded as satisfactory.

The small percentage in the " Unsatisfactory " category are kept under strict observation, and everything possible has been done to assist these cases, e.g. Convalescent Home, Ultra Violet Light Therapy, and medical or surgical care when and where necessary.

(b) **Nose and Throat Defects.** Medical Inspection revealed 163 defects of the nose and throat, the great majority being as previously, enlargement of tonsils and adenoids.

Cases where operative treatment is considered necessary are, with the co-operation and assent of the general practitioners, referred to Mr. R. L. Flett, F.R.C.S., E.N.T. Surgeon at the General Hospital, who has been most helpful in dealing with cases regarded by the School Medical Service as being in need of urgent treatment.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that most of the children with unhealthy tonsils and adenoids derive benefit from having them removed.

(c) **Ear Defects.** There has been a slight increase in the number of cases of ear defects found amongst school children during the year.

All the children were treated at the School Clinic.

There were 86 treatments carried out during the year, the majority being for Otitis Media.

Deafness. During 1959, 7 children from Burton upon Trent were in residential schools. 4 in The Royal Institute for the Deaf at Derby, and 3 in Needwood Residential Special School for Partially Deaf Children.

(d) **Defects of Vision.** The special Eye Clinic provided at the Burton General Hospital for school children continued to function well.

(a) The number of cases referred to the Ophthalmologist during 1959 was 232.

(b) The number of cases to whom prescriptions for spectacles were given was 161.

As previously, the parent of a child found with defective vision is given the option of attending his or her own doctor, or the Eye Clinic held at the Burton General Hospital for school children, or to attend an optician of his or her own choice.

(e) **Orthopaedic Defects.** Children suffering from orthopaedic abnormalities requiring active treatment, are referred to the Burton General Hospital, with the assent of the child's own doctor.

Advice is given at the School Clinic for minor defects.

As previously, poor posture, flat feet, and knock knees are the commonest orthopaedic defects found in school children.

122 children were found with orthopaedic defects at the school routine examinations.

(f) **Diseases of the Skin.** 1 case of scabies was found during the year.

The number of cases seen previously is as follows :

1958—0 1957—7. 1956—3. 1955—0. 1954—0. 1953—0.
1952—3. 1951—6. 1950—19. 1949—20.

20 children were treated for warts (other than plantar warts), mostly on the hands. Various methods of treatment were used, but the most successful and satisfactory was found to be Carbon Dioxide Snow, an average of 3 applications being required.

Other skin conditions, including impetigo, totalled 62, compared with 87 in 1958.

(g) **Speech Defects.** Mrs. S. H. Gibbs, L.C.S.T., Speech Therapist, continued to give speech therapy at the School Clinic.

Speech Therapy

Number of Cases listed 191

Including :—

(1) Number of Cases receiving treatment ..	141	}	191
(2) Number of Cases Preliminarily Interviewed	48		
(3) Number of Cases listed to attend but who failed to do so throughout the year ..	2		

Number of Males	} of 141 treated	{ 83	}	141
Number of Females		{ 58		

Number of Stammerers	39	}	141
Number of Sound Defects (Dyslalia)	74		
Number of Stammerers + Dyslalia	12		
Number of Cleft Palates	7		
Number of Cerebral Palsies	2		
Number of Deaf + Dyslalia	2	}	
Number of Cases arising from Neurological Difficulties	5		

Number of Cases Discharged 50

Including :—

(1) Cured or very good progress	30	}	50
(2) Left district	5		
(3) Left School (very good progress)	3		
(4) Treatment Inadvisable (low I.Q.)	3		
(5) Lack of co-operation by Parents	8		
(6) Referred back to County Speech Therapist	1		

Number of County Cases treated 2

Number on Waiting List at end of year 72

Number of New Cases admitted 41

Number of Cases referred for Specialist Treatment

or further Medical Advice 23

Number of Clinical Sessions held 356

Total Number of attendances 1,487

(h) **Infestation with Vermin.** There was a slight increase in the number of children found infested with vermin, the proportion of pupils infested being 3.41%, compared with 3.34% in 1958.

The older age groups, especially girls, are still the worst offenders.

The appropriate treatment for these children is available at the School Clinic, and they are allowed to attend school if they are accepting this treatment. A child who does not attend the School Clinic for treatment is excluded from school until certified clean.

The total number of school examinations by School Nurses was 17,301. 327 children were found to be infested with vermin, and there were 82 exclusions.

1 cleansing notice was issued during 1959.

(i) **Foot Defects.** The number of children attending the School Clinic for treatment of plantar warts is still high. 70 new cases were treated during the year.

As in previous years, there were far more girls affected than boys, there being 51 girls and 19 boys.

The age distribution of the cases is also of interest, there being only 7 cases under the age of 10, the remaining 63 being between 11 and 15 years old.

Two forms of treatment were used—Chlorosal and Carbon Dioxide Snow, sometimes separately and sometimes in combination. On the whole, it is considered that Chlorosal alone is the most satisfactory method of treatment for plantar warts in children; usually 3 or 4 applications proved successful. Some good results were also obtained with the CO₂ Snow, but it does not seem quite so effective as Chlorosal.

The Head Teachers of the different schools have been requested to be on the look-out for such conditions and to urge affected children to seek treatment at the School Clinic.

As plantar warts can be both painful and disabling, it is necessary that treatment should be established as soon as possible.

Report of the Principal School Dental Officer **School Dental Service—Annual Report for the Year 1959**

The year under review has seen little change from the facts recorded in the report for 1958. It has not been possible to appoint an additional dental officer and further, as was anticipated, two of the general dental practitioners in the town have retired during the year. Another general dental practitioner has come into the town to practise, and it is to be hoped that others will follow his example; but in general the position within the Borough remains acute.

Your Dental Service has continued to fulfil its enforced roll of an emergency service and there has been little change in the statistical table. Such change as has occurred emphasizes the emergency nature of the treatment provided.

During the year, the services of a consultant anaesthetist have been obtained for one half-day in each week, in order that the more difficult cases may be fully treated. In addition to the difficult cases encountered in the Maternity and Child Welfare Services, there are many child patients for whom this specialist service is most valuable, and I am grateful that the appointment has been made.

Reports on your School Dental Service over the past five years have stressed the urgent need for a complete programme of education in good dental health, and this education has been carried out in the Borough to such extent as the severe limitations of time and lack of staff have allowed. During the year, three well-produced colour films, illustrating important factors of good dental health, were purchased, and have already been shown on many occasions to a wide variety of audiences. It now seems that such a policy of education in good dental health is becoming acceptable on a national level, and that the importance of the dental health of school children is receiving the open recognition, which is so necessary if any improvement in the School Dental Service is to be achieved.

It is anticipated that the Royal Commission on the Remunerations of Doctors and Dentists in the National Health Service will present its report during 1960, and in view of the interest, and the problems that the report will undoubtedly arouse, your attention is drawn to the final paragraph of my annual report for 1956, which is still appropriate :

“ If the majority of the next generation of adults are to possess reasonable dentitions, there must be a radical change in the general outlook concerning the provision of dental treatment for children, and if necessary, it must be at the expense of the dental treatment provided for the present generation of adults ”.

PETER DUFFIELD, L.D.S., B.D.S.,

Principal Dental Officer.

4. Handicapped Pupils. The distribution of Handicapped Pupils in this area is shown in the following table.

Handicap	Attending special School	At ordinary School	At no School	Total not attending special School
Blind	—	—	—	—
Partially Sighted	3	1	1	2
Deaf	3	—	1	1
Partially Deaf	4	2	—	2
Delicate	1	9	—	9
Educationally Subnormal	5	37	1	38
Epileptic	2	1	—	1
Physically Handicapped ..	3	22	2	24
Maladjusted	2	2	—	2
Speech Defect	—	191	—	191
	23	265	5	270

Ascertainment of Educationally Sub-normal Children was continued throughout the year. 24 children were assessed during 1959 with the following results :—

Children examined under Section 57 (5)	..	..	1
Children examined under Section 57 (3)	..	..	—
Children examined and found E.S.N.	..	..	17
E.S.N. Children re-examined	..	..	3
Children examined and found normal	..	..	1
Children examined and found maladjusted	..	..	2

The special classes for retarded children now at Christ Church School and Horninglow Secondary Modern School continue to function satisfactorily.

These classes were visited during the year by medical officers who found that good progress is being made with these children.

Child Guidance Clinic. There is still no Psychiatrist available for Child Guidance, as it has not been found possible to replace Dr. Fox at the Child Guidance Clinic, Lichfield. This is unfortunate, as a clinic of this nature is of inestimable value when dealing with mal-adjusted children and their parents.

5. Infectious Diseases.

Diphtheria Immunisation. During the year, 173 children completed a full course of immunisation, and 639 received a reinforcing or booster dose of diphtheria antigen.

The number of cases of Infectious and other Notifiable Diseases occurring in school children during 1959 was as follows :—

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Number notified</i>	<i>Admitted to Hospital</i>
Diphtheria	0	0
Poliomyelitis	0	0
Scarlet Fever	16	0
Whooping Cough	14	0
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	1
Measles	508	0
Pneumonia	1	0
Respiratory Tuberculosis	1	1
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	542	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>

B.C.G. Vaccination.

B.C.G. Vaccination, now under the care of Dr. M. B. Paul, Chest Physician, is carried out at the Chest Clinic. Child contacts of all cases of Tuberculosis are Tuberculin Tested, and if found negative are offered B.C.G. Vaccination.

28 school children were successfully vaccinated in 1959.

7. Deaths of Children of School Age.

During the year 4 school children died :—

- (1) Boy aged 12 years .. Acute Lymphatic Leukaemia
- (2) Boy aged 10 years .. Chronic Myeloid Leukaemia
- (3) Boy aged 6 years .. Cerebral Haemorrhage due to fractured skull (and ruptured berry aneurysm) due to accidental fall in the home.
- (4) Girl aged 8 years .. Fractured skull due to collision with motor cycle on road.

8. Minor Ailments.

The Authority maintains the School Clinic which is situated in a specially-adapted building at No. 32 Union Street. This building is used for School Medical purposes, and it also contains the Speech Therapy Clinic. Minor Ailments Clinics with a School Medical Officer in attendance are held daily, between 9 and 10 a.m., including Saturdays and those periods when schools are closed for holidays.

All Medical Records of School Children are kept at the School Clinic, and these are frequently referred to by Medical Officers when making special medical examination of children.

During 1959, there were 1,940 attendances at the Clinic for treatment of minor ailments, excluding attendances for disinfection. This figure showed an increase of 360 over the attendances for 1958.

9. Employment of School Children.

The following table shows the number of children examined and passed fit for employment.

			<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Newspaper Delivery	..	..	109	17	126
Shop Assistants	..	..	3	—	3
Errands	..	..	3	1	4
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			115	18	133
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

10. School Meals Service and Free Milk Scheme.

The number of meals served was as follows :—

Children	..	..	..	523,375
Staff and Helpers	..	..	..	43,698
Students	..	..	..	5,477
				<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	572,550
				<hr/>

8,081 children were supplied with milk during the year.

11. Children's Care Committee. I am indebted to Miss P. M. Evershed for the following report, and I thank the Committee for this valuable assistance.

CHILDREN'S CARE COMMITTEE

Report for the Year 1959

The Children's Care Committee was appointed by the Education Committee for work in 1959, and was constituted as follows :—

Miss P. M. Evershed, Mrs. J. George, Mrs. R. Lorimer, Mrs. E. M. Macgilp, Mrs. S. H. Morris, Mrs. Perry, Miss G. Rowland.

The Officers elected for 1959 were :—

<i>Chairman</i>	..	..	..	Mrs. E. M. Macgilp
<i>Vice-Chairman</i>	..	..	..	Mrs. J. George
<i>Hon. Secretary and Treasurer</i>	..			Miss P. M. Evershed

The Committee met five times during the year.

Sixteen cases were reported to them and were dealt with as follows:

1.	Boy	aged	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	years.	Sent to	Convalescent	Home,	West	Kirby	for	8	weeks
2.	Girl	"	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8	"
3.	Boy	"	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9	"
4.	Boy	"	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8	"
5.	Boy	"	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8	"
6.	Boy	"	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	"
7.	Boy	"	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	"
8.	Girl	"	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8	"
9.	Girl	"	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8	"
10.	Boy	"	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	"
11.	Girl	"	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	"
12.	Boy	"	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	"
13.	Girl	"	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	"
14.	Girl	"	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	"
15.	Girl	"	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8	"
16.	Boy	"	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	"

As costs are so high, the expense for each child sent is about £27 a month.

The thanks of the Committee are due to the Feoffees for providing Convalescent Home treatment for 16 children for 98 weeks; and to the Voluntary Aid Association for paying one child's railway fare to West Kirby.

ETHEL M. MACGILP,
Chairman.

PHYLLIS M. EVERSLED,
Hon. Secretary.

13th January, 1960.

MEDICAL INSPECTION TABLES, 1959

Number of Children.

Average number of children on the roll	..	..	9,865
Average attendance	..	..	8,976

Table 1

Medical Inspection of Pupils attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools

A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups inspected and Number of Pupils examined in each :

Entrants	..	..	..	..	..	750
Leavers	..	..	..	..	..	894
Others	..	..	..	..	..	131
Total	..	..	..	..		1,775

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	..	..	..	..	484
Number of Re-Inspections	..	..	..	..	722
Total	..	..	..	..	1,206

C.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth)	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table III	Total individual pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1955 and later	—	4	4
1954	—	55	55
1953	—	4	4
1952	—	1	1
1951	—	1	1
1950	—	—	—
1949	—	—	—
1948	—	—	—
1947	—	—	—
1946	—	—	—
1945	—	2	2
1944 and earlier	58	66	118
TOTAL	58	133	185

**D.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE PHYSICAL CONDITION
OF PUPILS INSPECTED IN THE AGE GROUPS RECORDED
IN TABLE 1 A**

Age Groups Inspected (by years of birth)	Number of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No. (3)	% of Col. (2) (4)	No. (5)	% of Col. (2) (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1955 and later	22	22	100	—	—
1954	728	726	99.7	2	0.3
1953	110	109	99.1	1	0.9
1952	15	14	93.3	1	6.7
1951	5	5	100	—	—
1950	1	1	100	—	—
1949	—	—	—	—	—
1948	—	—	—	—	—
1947	—	—	—	—	—
1946	—	—	—	—	—
1945	15	15	100	—	—
1944 and earlier	879	875	99.5	4	0.5
TOTAL	1775	1767	99.6	8	0.4

Table II
Infestation with Vermin

(i)	Total number of individual examinations of pupils in Schools by the School Nurses or other authorized persons ..	17,301
(ii)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ..	327
(iii)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2) Education Act, 1944)	1
(iv)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom Cleansing Orders were issued (Section 54 (3) Education Act, 1944)	—

Table III

Defects found by Medical Inspection

A.—PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease (2)	Periodic Inspections							
		Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
		(T) (3)	(O) (4)	(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)	(T) (9)	(O) (10)
4	Skin	2	16	11	37	1	3	14	56
5	Eyes—								
	(a) Vision ..	—	9	57	98	—	4	57	111
	(b) Squint ..	8	32	2	8	—	11	10	51
	(c) Other ..	1	5	2	3	—	3	3	11
6	Ears—								
	(a) Hearing ..	—	6	—	4	—	—	—	10
	(b) Otitis Media	4	11	9	25	—	—	13	36
	(c) Other ..	2	13	1	4	—	—	3	17
7	Nose and Throat	5	82	18	43	2	13	25	138
8	Speech	32	41	—	6	3	8	35	55
9	Lymphatic Glands	3	89	—	10	—	31	3	130
10	Heart	—	10	—	20	1	1	1	31
11	Lungs	1	12	2	19	—	3	3	34
12	Developmental—								
	(a) Hernia ..	1	4	—	1	—	—	1	5
	(b) Other ..	—	8	1	5	—	—	1	13
13	Orthopaedic—								
	(a) Posture ..	—	—	—	12	—	1	—	13
	(b) Feet ..	1	3	2	23	—	2	3	28
	(c) Other ..	1	40	3	29	—	5	4	74
14	Nervous System—								
	(a) Epilepsy ..	—	1	3	1	—	—	3	2
	(b) Other ..	—	2	1	6	—	1	1	9
15	Psychological—								
	(a) Development	—	5	—	14	—	1	—	20
	(b) Stability	3	38	—	31	—	7	3	76
16	Abdomen	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	7
17	Other	—	4	3	8	—	—	3	12

Table III (continued)

B.—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)					Special Inspections	
						Requiring Treatment (3)	Requiring Observation (4)
4	Skin	..	..	..	..	1	—
5	Eyes—(a) Vision	..	..	..	..	37	2
	(b) Squint	..	..	..	..	—	—
	(c) Other	..	..	..	..	—	—
6	Ears—(a) Hearing	..	..	..	..	1	3
	(b) Otitis Media	..	..	..	..	—	—
	(c) Other	..	..	..	..	2	—
7	Nose and Throat	..	..	..	..	8	2
8	Speech	..	..	..	..	5	—
9	Lymphatic Glands	..	..	..	..	—	—
10	Heart	..	..	..	..	1	—
11	Lungs	..	..	..	..	—	1
12	Developmental— (a) Hernia	..	..	..	..	—	—
	(b) Other	..	..	..	..	1	1
13	Orthopaedic— (a) Posture	..	..	..	..	—	—
	(b) Feet	..	..	..	..	—	—
	(c) Other	..	..	..	..	2	4
14	Nervous System—(a) Epilepsy	..	..	..	..	—	—
	(b) Other	..	..	..	..	—	—
15	Psychological— (a) Development	..	..	..	..	—	—
	(b) Stability	..	..	..	..	2	1
16	Abdomen	..	..	..	..	—	—
17	Other	..	..	..	..	2	1

Table IV

Treatment Table

Group 1.—Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	21	24
Errors of refraction (including squint)	—	254
TOTAL	21	278
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	—	161

Group 2.—Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
Received operative treatment—		
(a) for diseases of the ear	—	2
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	—	90
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	—	—
Received other forms of treatment	15	—
TOTAL	15	92

Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—

(a) in 1959	—	—
(b) in previous years	—	2

Group 3.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

	By the Authority	Otherwise
Number of pupils known to have been treated at clinics or out-patients departments	—	232

Group 4.—Diseases of the Skin (excluding uncleanness)

						Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year by the Authority
Ringworm—(i)	Scalp	..	..	..	..	—
	(ii) Body	..	..	..	..	1
Scabies	..	..	..	..	..	1
Impetigo	..	..	..	..	..	25
Other skin diseases	..	..	..	..	..	36
TOTAL						63

Group 5.—Child Guidance Treatment

Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics under arrangements made by the Authority	Nil
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Group 6.—Speech Therapy

Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists under arrangements made by the Authority	141
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Group 7.—Other Treatments Given

(a) Number of cases of miscellaneous minor ailments treated by the Authority	230
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	28
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above	Nil

Total number of attendances at Authority's Minor Ailments Clinics	1,940
Total number of attendances including uncleanness	2,749

Table 5.**Dental Inspection and Treatment.**

1.	Number of Pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers—						
	(a)	At Periodic Inspections	NIL	}	Total (1)	..	2555
	(b)	As Specials	2555				
2.	Number found to require treatment 2554						
3.	Number offered treatment 2554						
4.	Number actually treated 2554						
5.	Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, including those recorded at 11 (h) 3950						
6.	Half days devoted to :						
	(a)	Periodic School Inspection	NIL	}	Total (6)	..	309
	(b)	Treatment	309				
7.	Fillings :						
	(a)	Permanent Teeth	483	}	Total (7)	..	504
	(b)	Temporary Teeth	21				
8.	Number of Teeth filled :						
	(a)	Permanent Teeth	480	}	Total (8)	..	501
	(b)	Temporary Teeth	21				
9.	Extractions :						
	(a)	Permanent Teeth	1498	}	Total (9)	..	3845
	(b)	Temporary Teeth	2347				
10.	Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction 1360						
11.	Orthodontics :						
	(a)	Cases commenced during the year	..	..	..	..	22
	(b)	Cases carried forward from previous year	..	..	..	..	35
	(c)	Cases completed during the year	..	..	..	..	14
	(d)	Cases discontinued during the year	..	..	..	..	6
	(e)	Pupils treated with appliances	..	..	..	..	22
	(f)	Removable appliances fitted	..	..	..	..	26
	(g)	Fixed appliances fitted	..	..	..	..	1
	(h)	Total attendances	..	..	..	..	173
12.	Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth 62						
13.	Other operations :						
	(a)	Permanent teeth	652	}	Total (13)	..	661
	(b)	Temporary teeth	9				

APPENDIX

PHYSICAL EDUCATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1959

The report for 1959 is one of solid rather than spectacular progress, with the exception of tennis, where important gains can be recorded.

It is now possible to make a more favourable assessment of the Authority's Plan for the post-war years. The most important thing about it was that it was a plan of action—not of what we thought ought to be done, or could be done in an ideal Borough, but what could be done in Burton upon Trent in the course of a few years, having regard to the limitation of money, teacher supply and local opinion. One cannot forget the shots of the reactionaries who did not see much wrong with the facilities in use up to 1939, when one recalls the existence of but one gymnasium and 8 acres of playing fields for the whole of the school population.

The provision of suitable training opportunities for all sections of the pupils attending the Authority's institutions for education represented the central problem of the planning programme. Quite apart from it being the duty of the Authority to make adequate provision, the presence or absence of facilities reacts on the teacher supply problem and the morale of the teaching staffs. The specialist teacher likes to see constant progress towards better facilities, equal to or even a little ahead of those provided by other Authorities. It would be foolish to make an exaggerated claim in any single facility provided by this comparatively small Authority. On the other hand, we have sought to make a "balanced provision" and to cater for the more widely followed branches of physical education. It is inevitable that complete balance has not been achieved and this is due to a reluctance to press sooner and with more vigour for Teaching Baths, while the need for a Sports Hall is becoming increasingly apparent.

Playing Fields and Gymnasias

During the year the Joseph Clark playing fields were provided with a tile-drainage system; the middle playing field at Hillside had a completely new drainage system to remedy the defects which would not yield to less drastic action; plans were prepared for an additional four acres of playing field at both the Girls' High School and the Boys' Grammar School; plans were prepared for a Gymnasium at Anglesey School with a building starting date of April 1960.

Tennis

The outlook for Tennis is an extremely stimulating one. During 1959 a further 20 Tennis Courts in all were constructed at the Girls' High School, Horninglow Secondary School and Hillside Secondary School and, although these were completed towards the end of the Tennis season, they were put to good use during the Winter months for Netball on the occasions when the Hockey pitches were unfit for play. It is to be hoped that in time facilities can be provided at the Anglesey Schools, the Technical High School and St. Modwen's Mixed School, so that teaching time is not taken up in travelling to public courts and provision can be made for after-school practices.

Primary

The problem of storage of P.E. apparatus is a difficult one. The provision of a store for both access from within the all-purpose Hall and from the playground, so that portable climbing apparatus can be used either indoors or outside, is a point still to be solved and requires much thought and planning. The storage of small apparatus has been eased with the use of strong light boxes constructed for easy handling and it is hoped that this provision will enable adequate quantities of small apparatus so necessary in Primary Games Training to be retained in good order. A sense of pride in the orderliness of the apparatus store and in the general serviceable condition of all apparatus is well within the reach of every school.

Outward Bound School

A further step in this direction was made when, for the first time, two girls attended an Outward Bound School at Capel Curig. Encouraging reports on the progress of the two girls were received and in view of the success of the course a request to double the number of candidates has been made for next year.

Camping

It is with some satisfaction to report that parties of boys from the three Secondary Modern Schools used the Standing Camp in Monsal Dale during the Summer term. The conception of a camp being a base from which to carry out various open-air pursuits and studies was carried a step further. After basic training at the camp, small

parties went out on expeditions, which involved the use of mobile equipment, while prescribed rather than chance studies of plants, rocks, birds and weather were undertaken. On reflection it seems that if all grades of boys are to be included, then because of the less developed sense of responsibility usually associated with the C. and D streams, the groups should be drawn from boys in the 3rd year and not earlier.

Appointment

In September 1959, the post of Woman Organiser of Physical Education, vacant since 1951, was filled by the appointment of Miss J. E. Kendall. In the interval we have attempted what is euphemistically called a "holding action" in the physical education of girls and infants. Experience has shown that the policy of employing a woman specialist with wide experience permits no alternative arrangement.

In Conclusion

The supply of specialist teachers remains the biggest single problem and while it may be some time before the enlargement of the Training Colleges brings some relief, we await with eagerness the Wolfenden Report on Sport. This will allow the Authority to take another look at the whole problem of sport playing its full share in the life of the community. I conclude with a recent statement of the Archbishop of Canterbury: "This generation has discovered that you cannot teach without recreation—it is necessary to re-create to make fresher and more vigorous persons".

J. W. PARKINSON,

Organiser of Physical Education.